

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

NO. 196.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

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Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them paid for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

John M. Harlan, dec'd.

THE new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 14, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulating, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Blasted Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1.

Master of Trains

May 4, 1863.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sunday excepted) 11:23 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

[From the London Star, 5th.]
European Affairs—The Rebel Ram Question Still Further Discussed.

THE REBEL RAMS AND PIRATES—IMBECILITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND MAUNDERINGS OF EARL RUSSELL.

So then we are to have a war with the United States. Earl Russell's letter to the Emancipation Society, in which he parades the inability of the Government of which he is a member to stop private persons from fitting out expeditions against a friendly Power, has every chance of becoming historical.

The letter is an invitation to ship-builders to set the law at defiance. It is a proclamation to all the world that the Government of Great Britain is unable to prevent its subjects going to war on their own private account with nations against whom the Government has no cause of complaint. If this is to be our attitude in future, we shall be treated as aliens in the commonwealth of nations; as a nest of privateer-builders unworthy of the style and title of a great Power, and deserving neither sympathy nor quarter at the hands of others when the weakness of the Administration involves us in hostilities. *

We do not disguise our anxiety in regard to the position of affairs; for if these rams are permitted to leave our shores we know not how soon afterward the American Ambassador may demand his passport. A war with America would be an unmeasurable calamity. There are braggarts among us who talk of sweeping their navy from the sea, raising the blockade of the Southern ports, and doing all manner of evil to the cities of the Atlantic coast. Admitting that we could accomplish all this, it would be an injury that would rebound with tenfold force upon ourselves. Last year we imported from the Northern States more than five millions of quarters of wheat and other grain, and more than a million of quarters wheat-flour—that is to say, some fourteen millions worth of food. We received corn from no other country in anything like the same quantities. Not only would the supply of corn fail, but the whole export trade would be literally at a stand-still. The game of supplying privateers is one at which two nations can play, and we do not know any national characteristic of the Americans which would lead us to infer that they would be far behind in the race of destruction. To a great bulk of the people such a war would be a scourge, but to the laboring poor it would be like famine or pestilence.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR SMITH.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford College, writes to the London News, of September 4, respecting ships-of-war for the rebels, as follows:

"Sir—The case of the Confederate warships is, as the Times says, urgent. The Americans have already, it is true, one war on their hands; but, as experience shows, it is a mistake to suppose that they will not, if provoked, go into another. A pacific nation is not easily roused to the war-pitch; it is very apt to become violently warlike and to fly, as the French Republic did, without calculating the odds, at the throat of nation after nation.

If a war with America comes, it will bring devastation and misery to both sides. It will stop the outlet of emigration, which is alike needful at this moment to replenish America and to relieve England. It will sweep the commerce of England from the seas, which will swarm with privateers under the fatal precedent which we have ourselves established, and it will deprive America of her best customer; it will carry terror into American seaports and havoc into the homes of English colonists; it will prevent America from putting out the last fires of the rebellion, and it will, perhaps, before it has ended, kindle similar fires in Ireland. But it will do worse than all this in the eyes of those who, not blinded by the passions of the hour, look forward to the future of our race. It will undo, and much more than undo, the work of reconciliation, of which the affection—for it was something deeper than enthusiasm—with which the Americans received but the other day the descendant and heir of George III., was the pledge and the expression. It will put enmity for another bitter century between the two portions of the Anglo-Saxon race, one blood, in language, in religion, in literature, in the essence, whatever may be the outward forms, of their free institutions, and one in their destined action on the future progress of mankind. And it will do this at the very moment when a rival race is seeking, in open enmity to ours, to plant the foot of despotism and sacerdotalism in Mexico, and is about to be aided in that attempt by the renegades to Anglo-Saxon liberty and greatness, who have gone forth from a land of freedom to found a nation on slavery in the Southern States.

Two exceptions there will be to the general calamity on both sides of the Atlantic. The great builder of steam rams will play a brisk trade; and the great journalists whose ferocious cowards have goaded the two nations to this extremity will thrive, as they always do, by the passions of war. The people, as usual, will bleed and suffer—unfranchised, mute, and helpless they will bleed and suffer, as usual, for the gain of wealthy filibusters and for the passions of a class.

A FRENCH OPINION OF THE FLORIDA.

The Journal des Debats, of the 3d says: A Confederate corsair, named the Florida, some days ago entered the roadstead of Brest, and disembarked the crew of a vessel which had burned near the English coast. It would be well were it possible to interdict from access to our ports veritable sea rovers, for the Florida is nothing else. Now we believe that is possible. The rights of belligerents have without doubt been conceded to the Southern States, but it is evidently on the condition that they conform to the regulations of international law. They have not the right, as they assume, to stop vessels which they meet on the sea, to take possession of the cargo, whether it belong to Northern Americans or to neutrals, and to burn the vessels, although a captain of the State navy, wearing the uniform of his country, and presenting many other guarantees for honesty and impartiality, would be obliged to take his prize before a court of justice. That is evidently intolerable. It is in vain that Southern people allege that their ports being blockaded they have no maritime tribunals. That is their affair, and not ours. Let them attack the American ships of war and compel them to raise the blockade, as they have a right to do; but taking possession of the goods of others without a legal judgment is in all languages called robbery.

A VISIT TO THE FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Brest, describes the appearance of the corsair Florida. She lay at anchor among some of the giants of the French navy—a long, low, black, rakish looking craft, not even smart in appearance, yet useful, every inch of her—a pugnacious among the monsters, and yet a formidable pugnacious to the unpractised eye, the palmetto flag flying proudly from her mizen. He paid his respects to Capt. Maffit at the earliest possible moment, and was very hospitably received. What occurred at the interview is thus recorded:

"The Captain is a slight, middle-sized, well knit man, of about forty-two. A merry looking man, with a ready, determined air, full of life and business. Apparently the sort of man who is equally ready for a fight or a jollification, and whose preference for the latter would by no means interfere with his creditable conduct of the former. His plainly furnished little stateroom looked as business-like as a merchant's office. The round table in the center was strewn with books and innumerable manuscripts, and on the shelves were formidable looking rows of account books, charts, &c. I may observe of the cabin, as of every part of the Florida, that none of it appeared to have been built for ornament—all for use. 'You see,' said the Captain, pointing to the heaps of papers, letters on files, account books, &c., which literally littered the table, 'you see I've no sinecure of it. Since my paymaster died I've had to be my own paymaster.

will be no ground for complaint on the part of America, that England is violating the rights of nations. But these vessels are not exported, nor built for exportation; nor are they sent, nor do their builders expect them to be sent, to the Confederate States or manned by Confederate crews. They go forth, and their builders know that they will go forth, from an English port, manned by English seamen, to cruise against the commerce of an allied nation. Their real basis of operations is the territory of this professedly neutral country. A faint show is made of equipping and commissioning them, and of turning their crews from ordinary seamen into man-of-war's men when they are out at sea. That process is a mockery, and the Southerners are glad that it should be seen and known by all to be a mockery, because their great object is to drag us, through the criminal cupidity of our ship-builders, into a war with the North."

The manner in which these ships carry on war is enough in itself to show that they are not regular and honorable belligerents. They burn their prizes at sea, instead of taking them into a Prize Court—a practice contrary to the usages of civilized nations, and obviously liable to the grossest abuse. If, as has been asserted in full Parliament, and never, so far as I am aware, denied, they burn vessels at night to lure others into the snare, they are enemies of the human race, and ought to be arrested as such wherever they are found. *

"Finally, let me point out again that this is a question not only between our Government and the ship-builders, or between our Government and the Federals, but between our Government and the Confederates. The Confederates are abusing our ports, corrupting our seamen, dishonoring our flag, compromising our neutrality, and designedly exposing us to the risk of war. For this they ought to be promptly called to account by the guardians of the national interest and honor; and if a real Chatham were at the head of England, they would have been called to account long ago, or rather they never would have dared to offer this outrageous insult to the character of the country."

[From the Army and Navy Gazette, Sep 5.]

A NOTE OF ALARM.

We are glad to find that our contemporaries, who exulted some time ago in the triumphs of the Florida and Alabama, and took much comfort in the Law of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, are a little startled by the legitimate result of their doctrines, and begin to doubt the reasonableness of our expecting the Federal Government to be content with our neutral trade of building steam-rams for the Confederates. We have ever held that such a precedent was about one of the very worst that could be established for Great Britain—that it could be made an engine of incalculable mischief in case of war with the United States or with France. If it ever can be lawful for the subjects of a neutral nation to fit out, equip and arm a vessel of war for a belligerent with which the Government of the neutral has no relation whatever, which it only recognizes in exercising belligerent rights—to arm it on their own coast, and then to send it out to sea to prey on the commerce of a country with the Government of which their country is not only at peace, but bound by close treaty and engaged in diplomatic relations—hoisting a flag on board which the ship has never had an opportunity of acquiring by a moment's domicile in the waters of the Power for which it is warning—if ever these be legal acts, the supremacy of Great Britain at sea will never avail her again. If such be our law now, it ought to be changed, not in Federal interest, but our own.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Liverpool Post contains the following article:

It now appears that the steam rams just launched from the yard of Messrs. Laird, were built for the Confederate Government. Neither the French Government nor the French people were concerned in the business, but a French banker was.

The two rams were to be paid for out of the proceeds of the Confederate Loan.

A FRENCH OPINION OF THE FLORIDA.

The Journal des Debats, of the 3d says:

A Confederate corsair, named the Florida, some days ago entered the roadstead of Brest, and disembarked the crew of a vessel which had burned near the English coast.

It would be well were it possible to interdict from access to our ports veritable sea rovers, for the Florida is nothing else.

Now we believe that is possible. The rights of belligerents have without doubt been conceded to the Southern States, but it is evidently on the condition that they conform to the regulations of international law.

They have not the right, as they assume, to stop vessels which they meet on the sea, to take possession of the cargo, whether it belong to Northern Americans or to neutrals, and to burn the vessels, although a captain of the State navy, wearing the uniform of his country, and presenting many other guarantees for honesty and impartiality, would be obliged to take his prize before a court of justice.

That is evidently intolerable. It is in vain that Southern people allege that their ports being blockaded they have no maritime tribunals.

That is their affair, and not ours.

Let them attack the American ships of war and compel them to raise the blockade, as they have a right to do; but taking possession of the goods of others without a legal judgment is in all languages called robbery.

—, SWEETENING, 7, 1863.

Accept my sincere thanks for the copy of the Intelligencer of the 2d instant, containing the calm, admirable, and most satisfactory argument upon the great legal problems now in process of solution by our Government, and which involve so much of peril to our free institutions. Both the scriptures of truth and the matured legal wisdom of the ages sustain the position taken in that letter. The writer's feet are on the rock—all conflicting opinions are turbid sea. Can nothing be done to save our dear country from the vortex of rash dogmas and pernicious experiments? Is rational, regulated, practicable liberty to be curtailed by abstractionists upon a cross constructed out of false assumptions and fastened together by false logic? Has history no lessons? Has the common sense of mankind, as carefully collated in the common law and in the books of jurisprudence hitherto esteemed standard, lost its value? And are we to plunge from change to change, and from one bloody expedient to another, without a compass, without taking soundings, despising the past andreckless of the future? I wish that letter could be spread, like the leaves of autumn, all over the land. I wish men would ponder its truths. I could, if necessary, give facts that tell under my observation at the South that would corroborate its views.

The letter is a seasonable contribution to the cause of juridical and political truth. May the spirit of truth itself incline the heart of our excellent President and of our countrymen to ponder it, and to shape administration in the line of safety and right which it indicates! My heart and hand are both with the President in his efforts to repress this wicked rebellion and to preserve our nationality; and because they are 1 I tremble when I see any sentiment or measure adopted which has a tendency to strengthen the enemy, to weaken him in the North, or to place him in a doubtful or a wrong position before the civilized world.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 23, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The breeders, feeders, and handlers of stock in Kentucky and the adjoining States are laboring under a misapprehension which has occasioned and will occasion great loss to them, and which may as well be corrected now as at any other time. More than a hundred times this question has been asked me: Suppose A takes a contract to supply one thousand mules or horses to the Government, to be of a certain age, height, and quality and he sublets a part or the whole of his contract to B, C, and D, who are to furnish the stock, "subject to the inspection," and they offer it, have it inspected, get the receipts, and claim and are paid the money by A. Is A warranted in paying B, C, and D, on inspectors' receipts, and is he under any further responsibility to the Government in case a reinspection should prove that the stock taken had not met the requirements of the contract? This question was presented to me direct last evening by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Burbridge, and, Quartermaster-General Meigs being here, I took them to him, so that he might give his decision and set the matter at rest.

His decision is this: That A contracts to furnish a certain description of stock; he gives bonds for the faithful fulfillment of his contract. He is the only party known to the Government; the sub-contractors are not known at all. If, through fraud, or carelessness, or collusion, stock of the required description is not furnished, A is the

only party responsible, and is liable to prosecution. If he or his sub-contractors bribe the Government inspectors to receive stock improperly, and the fraud is discovered upon a reinspection, the fraud vitiates the whole transaction, and the Government can either sue A for non-fulfilment of contract, or arrest him and try him for fraud, whether committed by himself or his sub-contractors. The dishonest or incapable inspectors colluding are of course equally subject to punishment. Animals may be accepted and branded, but the terms of the contract are not complied with until all its conditions are fulfilled. If it is agreed that the Government shall have one thousand mules three years old and fourteen and one half hands high, and by one means or another two-year-olds or yearlings, or three years old and fourteen hands high, are passed by the inspectors and branded, the contractor is still liable to prosecution for fraud, and full damages can be recovered. It remains at the option of the Government to determine whether that portion of the animals which come up to the specifications shall be paid for, or the whole, good, bad, or indifferent, shall be confiscated.

The public will therefore understand that any attempt to impose upon the Government stock, which, either in age, size, or condition, does not comply with the specifications of the original contractor's bargain, may be punished at a subsequent date, even although the vouchers have been issued, the money paid, and the stock inspected and branded.

You will perceive that there is no hardship, but simple equity, in this decision of the Quartermaster-General. If the Government wishes two-year-old mules or four-year-old horses, it will advertise for them; but if it wishes three-year-old mules or five-year-olds, and advertises for them, and the contractor agrees to furnish them, any attempt on his part, or his associates, to palm upon the inspectors a different class of stock is a fraud in every essential, and the person attempting it is liable to punishment by court-martial.

Yours respectfully,

H. S. OL'COTT,
Special Committee of the War Dept.

—, SWEETENING, 7, 1863.

Accept my sincere thanks for the copy of the Intelligencer of the 2d instant, containing the calm, admirable, and most satisfactory argument upon the great legal problems now in process of solution by our Government, and which involve so much of peril to our free institutions. Both the scriptures of truth and the matured legal wisdom of the ages sustain the position taken in that letter. The writer's feet are on the rock—all conflicting opinions are turbid sea. Can nothing be done to save our dear country from the vortex of rash dogmas and pernicious experiments? Is rational, regulated, practicable liberty to be curtailed by abstractionists upon a cross constructed out of false assumptions and fastened together by false logic? Has history no lessons? Has the common sense of mankind, as carefully collated in the common law and in the books of jurisprudence hitherto esteemed standard, lost its value? And are we to plunge from change to change, and from one bloody expedient to another, without a compass, without taking soundings, despising the past andreckless of the future? I wish that letter could be spread, like the leaves of autumn, all over the land. I wish men would ponder its truths. I could, if necessary, give facts that tell under my observation at the South that would corroborate its views.

The letter is a seasonable contribution to the cause of juridical and political truth. May the spirit of truth itself incline the heart of our excellent President and of our countrymen to ponder it, and to shape administration in the line of safety and right which it indicates! My heart and hand are both with the President in his efforts to repress this wicked rebellion and to preserve our nationality; and because they are 1 I tremble when I see any sentiment or measure adopted which has a tendency to strengthen the enemy, to weaken him in the North, or to place him in a doubtful or a wrong position before the civilized world.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—The Louisville Journal, of Saturday, says, we rejoice to say this morning that we have unquestionable intelligence that General Rosecrans has been largely reinforced. General Sherman's corps reached him probably on Tuesday night, certainly on Wednesday, and General Burnside, with a part of his forces, had also joined him. This places General Rosecrans' safety beyond a doubt.

The Nashville Union, of the 25th, says, we are happy to state, upon what we regard as the most reliable authority, that Gen. Burnside with his army reached the point yesterday at which Gen. Rosecrans wished him to be, for the purpose of preventing a flank movement of the enemy.

The attempt to insinuate blame against Burnside for the alleged failure to join Rosecrans has signally failed. It now turns out that the blame is at Washington. A distinguished General, whose reputation is a part of the most brilliant portion of the history of this war, remarked, three weeks ago, that Halleck and Stanton would sacrifice Rosecrans' army, not purposely, but from ignorance. It was well known that the rebels were concentrating upon Rosecrans, but these wise blunders shut their eyes to what was evident to the whole country, and did not realize the situation until too late. Burnside was not sent to Tennessee to form a junction with Rosecrans, but to perform a specific and independent work—the capture and restoration of East Tennessee. The order for him to go to Rosecrans did not leave Washington until the 14th inst., and he could not have received it until the 17th. Having his forces scattered it would require until the 19th to get ready. The distance from Knoxville to Chattanooga is 110 miles, and the country unfavorable to the movement of an army. If he had got the order in time, he could have been up, and with his assistance Rosecrans could have been whipped. Burnside is free from blame, and we hope and trust that when everything is known that all our generals will prove equally so. Do not let us be too swift to condemn the gallant heroes who have done so much for their country.

Strike as fast and often as you please at those in authority at home, who err; but let the sacrifices, the gallantry, the heroism of the brave men who do the fighting and incur all the dangers of war, protect them from hasty and illiberal criticisms.

General Thomas.

Major General Geo. H. Thomas, to whose skill, coolness and bravery we are mainly indebted for the salvation of the Army of the Cumberland, is a native of Virginia. He was in the regular army for twelve years without being absent a day from his post. Just before the breaking out of this war, he obtained twelve months leave of absence, but before the expiration of three months of the time, Fort Sumter was fired upon, when he returned to duty, where he has been ever since, without being absent a single day. The Gazette's correspondent speaks of him as our "great leader." He is one of the best officers and best men in the army, and all honor is due to him for his great services in the recent battles. Without the aid, and in spite of, army correspondents, he has built up a solid reputation in the army.

There is, we regret to see, a systematic concealment of the truth, carried on, or attempted to be carried on, by some one high in authority at Washington. Mr. Shanks, the correspondent of the Herald, just from Chattanooga, says that the dispatches from Washington in relation to the recent battle are, in the main, totally false. This is confirmed by the account of the battle given by Y. S., the faithful correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

This same trick was practiced upon the people with reference to the Chancellorsville campaign, and the consequence was a depreciation of public confidence in the high officers engaged in the business.

We have always protested against this evil practice. It can do no good, but immense evil. Let the truth come out at the earliest practicable moment, even though it should send terror throughout the whole land. The people of this country are strong enough and brave enough to stand the truth. If we meet with a disaster, let it be known, so that the Nation can recover from the shock. What if we are checked at this or at that place. There is enough reserved strength and resources in the loyal States to crush two rebellions, if the proper influences are brought to bear to bring them into action. The rebellion can't succeed, and the sooner we rise to the magnitude of the occasion, the better it will be for us.

THE FLAG OF THE 22d KY.—Those who desire to see the flags of the 22d Reg't Ky. Vols., as they appeared after the battles in the vicinity of Vicksburg, can be gratified by calling at Pollard's Literary Depot.

These flags fitly represent the condition of the regiment, after having been in the series of fights which ended in the capture of Vicksburg.

The 22d are "our boys" in whom the citizens of Franklin, and adjoining counties, would ever feel the greatest pride.

Come and look at the flag which were so honorably upheld and sustained by our own relations and friends.

The question arises whether this regiment does not merit a new set of colors to be presented by their own home people? The answer can be given to Pollard.

TO MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS.—The old, reliable and well established house of Devou & Co., 83 and 85 Pearl street, Cincinnati, have received a large and complete assortment of freshly imported Foreign and American Millinery goods which they offer on reasonable terms. Their stock is larger than usual, and their efforts to please their customers are appreciated.

Kentucky Annual Conference.

The Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met at Shelbyville, Ky., on the 16th instant, and adjourned on the 24th, to meet at Maysville, in September, 1864. We publish below a list of the appointments, together with a preamble and resolution adopted at its session:

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—J. G. BRUCE, P. E. Lexington—W. C. Dandy.

Lexington, 2d charge, and Georgetown—W. F. T. Spruill.

Frankfort—S. L. Robertson.

Nicholasville—Duke Slavens.

Vessans—S. Noland, supernumerary.

Jessamine and Woodford—John A. Humphrey.

Winchester—W. W. Chamberlain, W. F. Taylor.

Mr. Sterling—T. F. Vanmeter.

Oxford—H. J. Ferry.

Leesburg and Salem—R. Lancaster, one to be supplied.

Paris and North Middleton—T. P. C. Sherman.

Wm. McD. Abbott, Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children.

D. Stevenson, Agent for the Educational Fund of the Kentucky Annual Conference.

HARRISONBURG DISTRICT.—JOHN R. EADS, P. E. Harrisonburg—Joseph Rand.

Lawrenceburg—G. T. Gould.

Perryville—Wm. Bicker.

Maxville—D. W. Axline.

Danville, Stanford and Lancaster—B. M. Messick.

Lancaster—W. G. Johns.

Crab Orchard—To be supplied.

Somerset—J. W. Zimmerman.

Pulaski—To be supplied.

Irvine—John L. Gragg.

SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT.—G. W. MERRIT, P. E. Shelbyville—To be supplied, John F. Vanpelt, supernumerary.

Shelby—T. G. Bostick.

Simpsonville—Jedediah Foster.

Taylorville—G. W. Crumback.

Bloomfield—W. H. Winter.

LaGrange—W. C. Atmore.

West Port—Jeremiah Strother.

Bedford—T. J. Godby.

Carrollton—J. J. Johnston.

New Castle—W. T. Benton.

Lockport—Thos. Rankin.

Floydsburg and Rollington—L. G. Hicks.

John S. Bayless, Chaplain in United States Army.

COVINGTON DISTRICT.—WM. B. KAVANAUGH, P. E. Covington—J. C. Harrison, E. P. Buckner, supervisor.

Kentucky—James H. Brooking.

Newport—H. P. Walker.

Alexandria—P. H. Hoffman.

Brocksville—Levi B. Pierson.

Falmouth—Orson Long.

Oldville—Milton Mann.

Millersburg—S. X. Hall.

Cynthiana—Samuel Kelly.

Carlisle—G. S. Savage, H. W. Abbott.

Warsaw—G. W. Smith.

Crittenden—A. Minor, J. T. S. Smith.

Burlington—J. W. Cunningham.

Owenton and Eagle Creek Mission—W. H. Parker.

L. D. Huston, Editor of Home Circle.

T. J. Dodd, Principal Millersburg High School.

MAYSVILLE DISTRICT.—ELIJAH JOHNSON, P. E. Maysville—B. F. Sedwick.

Washington and Germantown—E. M. Cole.

Shannon and Sardis—L. D. Parker.

McOliver—W. D. Power.

Flemingsburg—H. C. Northcott.

Tilton—Jas. E. Letton.

Poplar Plains and Hillsboro—J. C. C. Thompson.

Owingsville—F. J. Johns.

Sharpensburg and Bethel—P. E. Kavanaugh.

Lewis—W. L. Furniss.

Orangeburg—Josiah W. Fitch.

MISSION DISTRICT.—ELIAS BOTNER, SUPERINTENDENT.

London—To be supplied.

Barbourville and Manchester—To be supplied.

Bonnieville and Proctor—To be supplied.

Williamsburg—To be supplied.

Yellow Creek—To be supplied.

Verona—To be supplied.

Mowhead—To be supplied.

Morgan—To be supplied.

Prestonsburg and Picketon—To be supplied.

Jackson—To be supplied.

Mt. Pleasant—To be supplied.

Whitehouse—To be supplied.

Whereas, The Bible enjoins obedience to "the powers that be" as an imperative Christian duty; and whereas, The twenty-third article of religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, declares that "The President, the Congress, the General Assemblies, the Governors, and the Councils of State, as delegates of the people, are the rulers of the United States of America according to the division of power made to them by the Constitution of the United States, and by the Constitutions of their respective States," and that "The said States are a sovereign and independent Nation, and ought not to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction." Therefore,

Resolved, By the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, That we do now and hereafter do, done, recognize the binding obligation of the principles thus enunciated, and that the same are hereby re-announced as indicating the position of the Conference in the present National crisis.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The following circular has been addressed to the Master of each Subordinate Lodge in the State of Kentucky, and we insert it lest it may not reach, by mail, the office to whom it is addressed.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

GRAND LODGE,

FRANKFORT, Sept 6th, 1863.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: By order of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, I am instructed to notify your Lodge to be represented at the approaching Annual Communication, commencing at the Masonic Temple in Louisville, on the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to be prepared to pay all dues to the Grand Lodge.

A full attendance is required, as business of vital interest will come before the Grand Lodge.

Lodges not reporting returns for former years, are required to report for those years.

If Blanks are required, notify me; they will be promptly furnished, and all business connected with my office will be attended to without delay.

I will be in attendance at the Masonic Temple on Saturday the 17th of October, to receive returns and dues, in order to facilitate the business of the Grand Lodge.

Yours fraternally,

F. SWIGERT, G. S.

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THE HITCHCOOK'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—We are pleased to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that Rev. Dr. Hitchcock will open a male school, early in October. Dr. Hitchcock has a high reputation as a teacher, having taught very many years, successfully in Baltimore.

To MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS.—The old,

reliable and well established house of Devou & Co., 83 and 85 Pearl street, Cincinnati, have received a large and complete assortment of freshly imported Foreign and American Millinery goods which they offer on reasonable terms. Their stock is larger than usual, and their efforts to please their customers are appreciated.

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The question arises whether this regiment does not merit a new set of colors to be presented by their own home people? The answer can be given to Pollard.

WE are gratified to learn from Adjutant General Boyle that about six thousand, five hundred volunteers have been reported to his office, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defense of Kentucky." This act, we believe authorizes the raising of twenty thousand volunteers, and we trust that the patriotic young men of our State will press into the ranks until the whole number shall have been obtained.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

Telegrams up to 2 o'clock yesterday from Gen. Rosecrans give additional assurance that his position can be assailed only by regular siege. The purpose of Gen. Rosecrans seems to be to resume offensive operations as soon as the reinforcements, including Gen. Burnside's troops, now in the way, reach him. The mass of the rebel infantry is in Chattanooga Valley. A division of rebel cavalry advanced yesterday or day before from Stevens's Gap, threatening a Union regiment guarding one of our signal stations; whereupon the regiment in question retired from its isolated position on the extreme front before they could be attacked. Gen. Rosecrans expresses the earnest wish that Gen. Bragg will venture a prompt attack upon him, but is of the opinion that it will not be made. All was quite along his lines at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

Harvey Birch, who has been in prison in Richmond since March last, and just released, writes a letter to the World containing the following items:

A clerk in the Navy Department, a relative of Secretary Mallory, assured me that they have nine iron-clads being constructed in Europe five of which would be ready for sea early in October.

I was informed by the private secretary of Mr. Benjamin that dispatches had been received at the State Department, from Mr. Slidell, containing the positive assurance that the Confederacy would be recognized by France on or before the 10th of January, 1864.

I know that Jeff Davis and all the leading rebels regard Richmond as the heart of the Confederacy, without which it must quickly die.

COURT OF APPEALS.</b

